PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

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INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY

(Chapter II of the Patent Cooperation Treaty)

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference 20020749WO	FOR FURTHER ACTION See Form PCT/IPEA/416						
International application No.	International filing date (day/month/year) Priority date (day/month/year)						
PCT/FI 2003/000292	15.04.2003	19.04.2002					
International Patent Classification (IPC) o		19.04.2002					
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C22B 3/42 // C22B 15:00							
Applicant							
Outokumpu Oyj et al							
This report is the international pre- Authority under Article 35 and tra	 This report is the international preliminary examination report, established by this International Preliminary Examining Authority under Article 35 and transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36. 						
2. This REPORT consists of a total of	of 3 sheets, including this cover	er sheet.					
3. This report is also accompanied by	y ANNEXES, comprising:						
		2					
<u></u>	and to the International Bureau) a total of	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis of this report and/or sheets containing rectifications authorized by this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions).							
		ority considers contain an amendment that goes					
beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed, as indicated in item 4 of Box No. I and the Supplemental Box.							
b. (sent to the Internation	onal Bureau only) a total of (indicate type and	number of electronic corrier(s)					
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	, containing a sequence listing and/or tables related thereto, in computer readable form only, as indicated in the Supplemental Box Relating to Sequence Listing (see Section 802 of the Administrative Instructions).						
4. This report contains indications re	elating to the following items:						
<u> </u>	f the report						
Box No. II Priority	,						
Box No. III Non-est	tablishment of opinion with regard to novelty,	inventive step and industrial applicability					
Box No. IV Lack of	funity of invention						
	ed statement under Article 35(2) with regard t bility; citations and explanations supporting s						
	documents cited	acii statement					
Box No. VII Certain	defects in the international application						
Box No. VIII Certain							
Date of submission of the demand	Date of completion	n of this report					
23.10.2003	26.05.200	26.05.2004					
Name and mailing address of the IPEA/SI	E Authorized officer	Authorized officer					
Patent- och registreringsverket Box 5055							
S-102 42 STOCKHOLM	lthén/MP						
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Form PCT/IPEA/409 (cover sheet) (January 2004)							

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY

International application No.

PCT/FI 2003/000292

Box	x No. I	Ba	asis of the report			
1.	otherw	With regard to the language, this report is based on the international application in the language in which it was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.				
	\bowtie	This rep which i	s report is based on a translation from the original language into the following language <u>English</u> , ich is the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of:			
•			international search (under Rules 12.3 and 23.1(b))			
		\boxtimes	publication of the international application (under Rule 12.4)			
			international preliminary examination (under Rules 55.2 and/or 55.3)			
2.	Jurnish	ned to th re not an	to the elements of the international application, this report is based on (replacement sheets which have been the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" mnexed to this report):			
	Ц	the inte	ernational application as originally filed/furnished			
	\bowtie		scription:			
			1-8 as originally filed/furnished			
		pages*				
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		pages*	as originally filed/furnished received by this Authority on			
		pages*	received by this Authority on			
		a seque	ence listing and/or any related table(s) - see Supplemental Box Relating to Sequence Listing.			
3.		The an	nendments have resulted in the cancellation of:			
			the description, pages			
			the claims, Nos.			
			the drawings, sheets/figs			
			the sequence listing (specify):			
			any table(s) related to the sequence listing (specify):			
_						
4.		This remade, s 70.2(c)	eport has been established as if (some of) the amendments annexed to this report and listed below had not been since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed, as indicated in the Supplemental Box (Rule)).			
			the description, pages			
		同				
		\sqcap	the drawings, sheets/figs			
		同	the sequence listing (specify):			
		一	any table(s) related to the sequence listing (specify):			
			any monets) remove to the sequence fishing (specify).			
*	If item	4 applie	es, some or all of those sheets may be marked "superseded."			

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY

International application No.

PCT/FI 2003/000292

NO

Box No. V Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1.	Statement			
	Novelty (N)	Claims Claims	1-13	YES NO
	Inventive step (IS)	Claims Claims	1-13	YES NO
	Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims	1-13	YES

2. Citations and explanations (Rule 70.7)

Documents cited as being of particular relevance:

Claims

D1 Metallurgical and Materials Transactions B, Volume 28B, No 987, December 1997, Tamas Kekesi et al

D2 US 3951649

Amended claims 1-13 were filed on 24 May 2004.

The invention relates to the removal of metal impurities from a strong chloride solution of monovalent copper by using chelating ion-exchange resins.

D1 and D2 disclose the removal of impurities from strong chloride solutions of monovalent copper. D1 discloses the use of an anion-exchange resin for removal of impurities but neither D1 nor D2 discloses the use of chelating ion-exchange resins. Consequently, the method defined by claim 1 is novel.

The stated difference implies improvements in removing impurities from a strong chloride solution of monovalent copper down to a level of a few milligrams per liter. The cuprous chloride is left in the solution.

Therefore, the method defined by claims 1-13 is considered to involve an inventive step and also to fulfil the criteria of industrial applicability.

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PATENT CLAIMS

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- 1. A method for the removal of metal impurities in chloride-based copper recovery processes, characterised in that the metal impurities are removed from a strong chloride solution of monovalent copper using chelating ion-exchange resins.
- A method according to claim 1, characterised in that there is a styrene-divinyl-benzene matrix of ring structure in the ion-exchange resin.
 - 3. A method according to claims 1 or 2, **characterised in that** the functional group of the ion-exchange resin is the iminodiacetic acid group.
 - A method according to claims 1 or 2, characterised in that, the functional group of the ion-exchange resin is the aminophosphonic group.
- 5. A method according to some of the above claims, **characterised in that** the metal impurity to be removed is one or more of the group of zinc, nickel, lead, iron and manganese.
 - A method according to some of the above claims, characterised in that the alkali chloride content of the strong chloride solution is at least 200 g/l.
 - A method according to some of the above claims, characterised in that the amount of monovalent copper in the solution to be purified is 30 – 100 g/l.

- 8. A method according to some of the above claims, **characterised in that** the removal of metal impurities is carried out in an acidic environment.
- A method according to some of the above claims, characterised in that the removal of metal impurities is carried out in a neutral environment.
 - 10. A method according to some of the above claims, characterised in that the copper-containing chloride solution that is the mother liquor in the resin is displaced before elution with an NaCl solution and that the alkaline solution to be used for regenerating the resin is displaced with an NaCl solution before the copper-containing chloride solution is fed into the resin.

11. A method according to some of the above claims, characterised in that the majority of the metal impurities in the strong chloride solution of monovalent copper are removed by hydroxide precipitation and

the rest by using ion exchange.

12. A method according to claim 11, characterised in that the metal impurities are removed by hydroxide precipitation to a content of 0.1 – 1 g/l, after which the final purification is made using ion exchange.

13. A method according to some of the above claims, characterised in that impurities are removed from a strong chloride solution of copper by ion exchange at least to a level that corresponds to cathode copper LME-A grade impurity level.

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